BOMBAY GAZETTE

Volume 27.] Wednesday, April 24, 1816. [Number 1351.

MADEIRA WINE, LISBON D° AND PORT D°

SIR ROGER DE FARIA has for Sale, in his Godowns, opposite to the Government House, a very excellent Stock of the above Choice Wines, imported lately from Bengal by the Ships *Bombay Merchant, Grab Pembroke* and *Lovely Fish;* which Wine is warranted to be pure, and genuine from very respectable Portuguese Houses, and pretty old and mellow for immediate use, being chosen in Bengal by a competent Judge for this Market.

RUPEES PIPE.

Madeira pretty old-from 450 to 550 Ditto.
Lisbon ditto at.....300 Ditto
Port,—direct from Oporto in Quarter Casks at.....125 each
Ditto Ditto in fifths at.....100 each

The above Madeira and Lisbon may be had in Half Pipes, and the same in Bottles in 6 Dozen Chests.

Madeira from 20 to 25 Rs. per Doz.
Lisbon at.....16 Do. Do.
Port, of high flavour bot.
tled at Oporto at..17 Do. Do.

N B.—Besides the above Wines SIR ROGER D. FARIA has received a further supply from Bengal, as well by the *Duncan*, Captain Burd, as by the *Asia Felix*, Captain Ballard, amongst which there are a few Pipes of older Madeira Wine than the above; together with some excellent Calcavella and Vino Tinto, at moderate prices.

SIR ROGER D. FARIA begs leave to take this opportunity of stating to the public that he is not himself in the habit of forwarding Wines to any of the outstations, and that consequently he cannot be at the risque or expence of moving either Casks or Bottles from his Godowns; Gentlemen therefore who are desirous of purchasing his Wine will do him a further favor by giving the necessary directions for the same being removed by their own servants or agents.

Bombay, 3d, March 1816.

Freight TO THE MALABAR COAST,

Point de Galle,
MADRAS, AND PENANG.
THE GRAB SHIP
RESOURCE, Richard Burrell, COMMANDER,

WILL sail for the above Ports, positively by the end of the present month, and will receive Goods or Horses on Freight on the usual terms.—Applications to be made at MESSRS. ANDERSON & Co's Office.

Bombay, 24th April 1816.

POON SPARS.

FOR SALE
On Commission,
POON SPARS,
OF
VARIOUS
DIMENSIONS,
And at reasonable Prices.

PARTICULARS may be known by applying to MESSRS. ANDERSON & CO.

Bombay, 24th April 1816.

FOR FREIGHT TO THE ISLE OF FRANCE,

The Bark
Admiral Drury,
Is now taking in Cargo
FOR PORT LOUIS,
AND
WILL SAIL
ON OR BEFORE THE
1st proximo.

PARTICULARS may be known by inquiring of Captain BOUCAUT, at BOYCE KEMPT & Co's.

Bombay, 24th April 1816.

A CARD.

LUIS FERNANDES & Co. have the pleasure to acquaint their Friends and the Public at large, that they have commenced the business of Wine Merchants in Warehouses opposite the Portuguese Chapel, where they have for Sale a quantity of choice Madeiras, Port, Claret, and Spirits, at moderate Prices.

Gentlemen at the Presidency and at outstations, who may honor them with their order in the above line of business, will be paid every attention to.

Bombay, 24th April 1815.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE & NAVAL REPORT

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—April 18th, The Honorable Company's Cruiz r Ariel Commander Lieut. D. Jones from Madras.—Ship Sir Evan Nepean, John Boag from Muscat.—20. Brig Minerva, Commander, T. Gregory, from the Isle of France.—21, The Honorable Company's Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. James Arthur, from a Cruize.—22, Brig Hope, Captain J. Smith, from Madras.—22, Ship Agamemnon Captain James Jackson from London.—23, His Majesty's Ship Favorite The Honorable James Ashby Maude Captain from Gulf of Persia.

SAILED.—17th, The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Sylph, Lieut. James Arthur on a Cruize.—Ship Friendship, Captain Thomas Howell to China.

Passengers per Ship Agamemnon from London.

Captain Thomas Anderson,
Mrs. Anderson and Infant Child,
Miss. Mary Moor,
Miss. Dora Moor,
Miss. Arabella Robinson,
Miss. Sarah Robinson,
Mr. C. B. Darby,
Mr. W. Fleetwood,
Mr. I. Kemp,
Mr. Thomas Grant,

BIRTH.—On the 15th Instant, at Seroor the Lady of Captain John Mayne Deputy Quarter master General, P. S. F. of a Daughter.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, 24TH APRIL 1816.

WE have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of the Agamemnon, from England, & of H. M. Sloop of War, Favorite, from the Gulph. The former arrived, on Monday evening, bringing with her a great number of private letters; the latter, yesterday morning, having left Bussorah on the 23d ult.

The Favorite has brought Francfort Journals down to the 7th of December. They contain few articles of interest.

The treaty of Peace, between the Allies and France, was signed on the 20th of November.

It is rumoured that a war with America is likely to take place principally, as we believe, on account of the Floridas. But it would appear as if affairs were not in a quiet state on the frontiers of Canada.

Lord and Lady Castlereagh arrived on the 26th of November, at Dover from France.

The Prince Regent has bought, it is said, for 3000 guineas, the carriage belonging to Buonaparte, which became the prize of the Prussian Major Gen. Keller, at the battle of Waterloo.

Sir Henry Terrens had left London for Paris in order as it appears by an extract, taken from the Courier, to have a personal interview with the Duke of Wellington, relative to some subject of a peculiarly delicate nature.

Louis the 18th has conferred the order of St. Esprit on the Duke of Wellington, and it was thought that the estate of Grosbois was destined for his Grace.

On the 15th of November there appears to have been a most dreadful fire at the Sugar bake house of Constadt and Co. near Well close Square, in which many lives were lost.

The Austrian Commissary, who is to reside at St. Helena, arrived in London on the 27th of November.

Neys trial was not over; France, however, appears to be gaining tranquillity every day.

Joseph Buonaparté had reached America in safely.

Murat died like a soldier; bidding adieu to the Priest, who attended on him, he promptly stepped in front of the Neapoliton soldiers, selected to fusilé him, and uncovering his breast, cried out in, a high tone of voice, Fire. They did so and he instantly fell pierced with eight bullets.

He was shot at Pezzo, and not at Naples, as reported.

The Minister of Police, it is said, had issued orders for the apprehension of Massena, but the Marshal, having timely intimation, made his escape before hand.

The Company have purchased we understand the BALCARRAS, built at this port, for the sum of 42,000 £. and given the command to Captain Robert Campbell. Letters from England also mention that the Company have it in contemplation to build twenty Ships for their own service, in England and in India.

The last Vintage at Madeira had entirely failed.

The Upton Castle had not left England, when the Agamemnon sailed, but was expected to do so in the course of a month. The Charlotte, we understand, had put into the Cape, and may be expected daily.

We much fear that the report given in last Saturdays paper, of the party of the Pindaries having been intercepted and cut up by a Detachment from Colonel Doveton's force, has proved unfounded.

It gives us the greatest pleasure to state that our late worthy Recorder, Sir John Newbolt, is appointed Chief Justice at Madras, in the room of Sir Thomas Strange.

Letters have been received from the David Scott and Carmarthen dated at sea the 27th of March Lat. 1. 10. S. and Long. 79. 42. E. All well.

It is with sincere regret we announce the death of John Henry Stephenson Esquire, Solicitor to the Honourable Company, at this Presidency. He died, at Bussorah, on the 21st February, and has left an amiable Wife and a large family to deplore his untimely loss.

Extract of a letter from Malta dated the 22d of October 1815.

"I inclose you a Gazette by which you will perceive that Murat landed in Calabria, was taken, tried, and shot instantly. He must have been perfectly mad, as an Austrian Ambassador was sent to him in Corsica from Paris, to give him Passports and an offer of a safe Asylum in Germany with his Wife, and with the sanction of the Allies. This he refused, to try a landing with a dozen followers in a country where he could do nothing even when he had the whole Army under his command, and where he knew that if he were joined by the natives, the Austrian Troops at Naples would be down upon him immediately.

We have got Savary and L'allemand in safe Custody here in one of our Forts with a guard of 200 men. If they keep as good a look out on Buonaparté at St. Helena, we shall be safe from any more of his tricks, but independent of them, there is a party now in France and excessively strong too, that nothing but the presence of the Allied Army can check, and that will never allow the Bourbons to reign but while kept under Military awe."

Madras.

This morning arrived the Honorable Company's Ship SURRY, Captain Beadle, from England the 15th November, and Madeira the 7th of December.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Douespe Mrs. Beadle, Miss M. Sherson, Miss Emily Graham, Miss M. Graham,—Colonel James George Graham, R. Sherson, Esq. Civil Service, Messrs. R. Brady and W. N. Young, Cadets.

FOR BENGAL.—Miss Kendersley, Miss Bethie, Miss Erskine, Major General Thomas Brown, Denis Dayot, Esq Governor of Chandernagore, and of the French possessions in the East Indies, Ensign J. Erskine, H. M. 14th Regt. Mr. Francis Bashire, Merchant. FOR PONDICHERRY.—Baron La de Chapperson.

FOR CEYLON.—Mr. St. Leger, Writer.

Salutes were fired from the Surry, and the Garrison on the landing of General Brown and M. D'Ayot Governor of the French Settlements in India.

Suppl. to the Mad. Gaz.—April 9

KAIRA GOOJRAAT, 5TH APRIL 1816

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

WELL, SIR, who would have thought it? Napoleon Buonaparte, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the confederation of the Rhine, now a sojourner at that most dilectable of all British Islands, St. Helena! It has certainly a fine climate, excellent water, a plenteous supply of Fish, abundance of Yams, and a fine race of Natives, yclepd Yamstocks. Well, General, for so the obstinate and intermeddling English will denominate you, it would appear you are the greatest man that ever has visited St. Helena's "Iron bound shore"—(with the exception of the General who has conquered you, then Sir Arthur Wellesley). You could not, General, remain quiet with the finest country in the world, which was offered you with boundaries greater, than under its greatest of Monarchs, or in its most flourishing days. You forgot that immortal poet whom you but lately quoted, when on board the Northumberland; he says

"Glory is like a circle in the water
"which never ceaseth to expand
"till by broad spreading it disperseth to nought."

or we will put the question between you and I. I was once offered a comfortable kind of appointment but being ambitious and restless, I asked for a better; the simple matter of result was I got neither. You acted no doubt upon a *somewhat* larger scale, but I dearly love parallels, and the fact is, by the same causes, you are at St. Helena; and I at this delicious Mafoozil; you thinking of campaigns lost & won; I of Camp kettles lost and broke.

As you have often imitated some of the Roman Generals, in their victories and conquests, imitate them in their virtues and resignation when in banishment, or stripped of power. You will shew a more certain indication of a great soul and noble mind, than in all your splendid and daring exploits and acts whether in or out of France.

This little sequestered port St. Helena, in the middle of the Ocean, possesses every advantage to which it is now applied. Far distant from any habitable spot, with a good climate, the inhabitants inoffensive and good natured, & surrounded with an inaccessible coast on all sides, save two of three spots to leeward that are well guarded and secured. Here a healthy, unmolested, and secure residence is found for one, to whom the walls of China appeared but as a trifling boundary, and the sands of Arabia as an insignificant obstacle. The snows of Moscow have covered for ever your glories, and there the fates have consigned your fortunes to be frozen for ever. From that wanton invasion and aggression, disaster has invariably attached itself to you, and misfortune closely trodden on your steps. You are now fallen tho' not without a great effort, in which the resources of your genius, the valor of your soldiery, and devotion of France were equally wonderful and great. "I would forget it, fain."

"But oh it presses to my memory"
"Like d-d guilty deeds to sinners minds!"

The following brilliant idea is entertained at St. Helena; it is from the Calcutta print of the 22d February 1815.

"If we may judge of the manners of the inhabi-
"tant of St. Helena from the following Anecdote
"they are a most polished society. At St. Helena,
"a lady, when taking leave of a female friend, on
"her departure in the fleet for England exclaimed
—"oh dear, what a gay place London will be
"on your arrival!"

What a gala day must it be there when

General lands! How the Mackarel and Yams will suffer, good Lord! How the lean Kine will be drove down, from the *Hills above*, and sold at about 300 per cent to the *new men!* It will not be on that day, shoes for the Mates, Cotton Stockings for Officers, or Silk for the arrival of the *great Soldier Officers* or *Tea Ship Captains* at the lodging Houses. The *Skipper* of a *nasty whale Ship*, will be hardly thought of, and as for their good friend, *Jonathan*, he *must talk Spanish*, nolens volens. A deposed Emperor with well lined coffers, three foreign Noblemen with heavy purses, two English Baronets and one Knight, a fleet of men of War, and a convoy of Transports, and it will gladden the heart of Yamstock for months, and with what exstacy will he exclaim, sure, I, there be all *new Europe* folks' 'Oh, exclaims an old stager, 'I guess friend James, they be *Kings people*, not *Injee Naboob, or black Ayab* people with *baba children.*' 'This interesting and elegant dialogue finished, "you come make walk down valley, and then will see Buonaparte, come down valley" (three or four words generally form a sentence in the above beautiful idiom, which has the advantage of being given in a shrill singing nasal tone, a stranger by imitating generally picks up, to the no small entertainment of his companions and afterwards like many other follies not easily to be got rid. Arrived at the Stairs what emotion must not a thinking mind experience to see the once proud conqueror, the master of Kings and giver of Thrones, whose idea was as a convulsion of nature, the Idol of the French and terror of Europe, now setting his foot on that shore the dominion of which he would have once thought of as a sorry and insignificant boon to one of his Servants, and, off whose leeshores, his Navies, have hove too in proud derision with prizes in company; (this occurred in 1815 when two whalers and a country Ship were taken coming down upon the Island in the *absence* of the English men of War)—but to the Stairs where we will back the boat in. The dreary and over hanging rocks on the left of the Stairs does not tend to beautify the entré. As we advance towards the high water mark battery, the roaring of the surf on the right, the busy din of work Shops on the left, a few good houses, the church, guard rooms, and Governors, enliven the scene, as you enter upon a neat and clean little town, partaking of a European and tropical appearance. St. James's Valley has a peculiar, retired, and quiet aspect, the foliage of Asia and Africa embellish the Streets & Walks; while the gardens present the united productions of Europe and America. The vicinity of a noisy surf, the overpending and threatening masses of rock, along range of good habitations extend on an easy ascent up to the top of the valley, which terminates in abrupt & high hills. Ladder Hill Battery is said to be 1700 feet, above the Sea which it overhangs in a frowning and tremendous way. The Bay, and the Shipping have a very pretty effect from this height. Diana's peak, on which is a look out, is at times enveloped in clouds. There are several other picturesque heights, either applied as signal stations, or Forts, the country and valleys in their vicinity, have a lively diversified and beautiful appearance; many parts well cultivated, others studded with small country retirements, farms & cottages; some spots in a state of fine verdure with meandering streams, their borders covered with plantations or grazing grounds, not badly furnished with flocks and herds of cattle.

Long Wood house has a noble plantation, and an excellent and extensive garden with perhaps, a greater variety of vegitable productions than is to be found in any garden twice its size. There are a few pretty houses in the country, and some good roads but not of any extent; the abrupt precipices, green spots & table land, romantic rocks and heights; a view of a boundless Ocean all round, a cloudless sky, a cheering, and invigorating sun, a delightful pleasant S. E. Trade blowing around, renders a country abode not only pleasant, but, from its retirement & quiet, a happy spot to Buonaparte, now, perchance, with his fallen fortunes,

"Who sees not, feels, tumultuous life,
"But reasons with his fate."

If he can bring himself to do that, he may be comfortable at St. Helena; ifnot, the largest city, the finest country would possess no charms.

The anecdote selected about the shrewd observations of the good people of St. Helena, is like many others I have heard, such as how dull London must be when the China Ships sail, and "is the Bazar in London as large as the Bengal Bazar," "Dear me, I dont know many of the people at *Home*, but I will go to Bath & give a Ball to the Presidency, then I will be known." Are not all the companys Officers invited to the India House on the 4th of June? There are others of a like interesting nature, but we must now finish by just adding that St. Helena is in Lat. 15. 55. S.—Long. 6. 4 W.—and is supposed to be of volcanic origin of which many proofs are found. It was discovered by the Portuguese and named by them after the Empress Helena on whose festival they discovered it in 1600. The English first got possession in 1673; the Dutch took it by surprise; the English in a few months retook it, under Captain Munden (in whose honour one of the large Batteries is named) with three large Indiamen laying in the roads. There are generally three, sometimes four Storeships sent from England, with supplies and Stores. In making the Island from Europe a Ship is obliged to stretch a long way to the Southward, before she can think of bearing up with the trade. Should she be out in her reckoning and not hit the Island well, she must pursue her course; some weeks must occur, before she would regain her windward position. A ship driven only off the Bank with difficulty can reach her former ground. I knew a vessel sixteen days endeavouring to beat up; tho' in sight she could not succeed but bore away for the Island of Ascension. When only one or two Store Ships arrived yearly, they were anxiously looked for, as their subsistence depended on them. In consequence of the delay of the arrival of the Store Ship, some years ago, the Inhabitants & Garrison were on the point of starving. A certain number of months supply is always kept in hand; in consequence the supplies are now better regulated since we have had the Cape and the influx of Americans. I had the unspeakable felicity of remaining, at this charming spot, fifteen weeks (during which happy period after a voyage too of twenty months fatigue, hazard and deprivation) waiting for a *sufficient* convoy. *fresh* meat was procured at a dear rate, & by no means good twice; only, Yams and fish, and fish and Yams, was the luxurious diet. The Island is about 22 miles in circumference. There are about 220 families, mostly decended from English parents. I forgot to observe there are a variety of fruits but not in very great abundance; in fact a man may be comfortable at St. Helena that is to say if he is obliged to reside t ere.

Your obedient Servant,
ANGLO.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SEROOR,

Sir,

As my reflections have before been honored with a column in your Paper, I renew my request with proportionate confidence. The late institution of a Military Fund for the relief of invalid, orphans, and indigent Widows, has already been the means of embellishing your paper with many just and pertinent observations; but as those observations are in my opinion, neither thoroughly explanatory of the nature, nor sufficiently investigatory of the merits and defects of that institution, I have been induced to offer you the sentiments of other worthy and judicious persons respecting it.

As dissenters will ever be found to new undertakings of which the success or miscarriage cannot previously be determined, and as the collision of opposite opinions, is frequently productive of that light and information which could not otherwise be obtained, it may not be wholly useless to enumerate the various objections, which are here made to the Fund just established.

I shall suggest some improvements, represent some improprieties, complain of some evils, and submit to your consideration the remedies proposed. As the benefits however of this scheme of Philanthropy belong equally to the wealthy and the destitute, or rather, as they are to level invidious distinctions, and to be more liberally imparted to those, by whom they will be more gratefully received, perhaps no panegyric can be censured as extravagant; and as the defects are merely as spots in the sun, the unpleasant task of complaining will but seldom recur.

First, Sir, the 4th Regulation is thought rather exceptionable. "Every Officer now refusing to subscribe shall be permitted to do so, at any future period, upon his paying all arrears, including donation, from the date of it's first Establishment, calculated with compound interest at 12 per cent per Annum." Is not this too encouraging to selfishness? Will not those, of whose conduct private interest has been the invariable direction, revolve within their minds, the following arguments? As I am at present undetermined, with respect to marrying, going home, or retiring permanently from the service, is it not more advisable to refrain from subscribing until I go home, retire, or marry? Will it not be prudent to reserve my money, until there is a prospect of my benefiting by giving it? How paltry a sum is the original donation, a few months subscriptions, together with their interest, in comparison with the important advantages of a gratuitous passage to England, a comfortable provision whilst there, or a permanent annuity for my wife should she ever be widowed. The difference between subscribing now & at any future period, is the loss of only 6 or 9 Rupees per cent per annum Cd. Interest; but as I shall be an immediate object of the charity of the Institution, my loss will be considerably inferior to my gain; moreover who would not rather give a large sum for a present certainty, than a small sum for a distant and precarious uncertainty. Likewise by instantly becoming an Annuitant, or in some other shape a partaker of the benefits of the Institution, I shall be exempted from giving the usual monthly subscriptions, none being required from those, who are in the receipt of any aid from the Fund. I therefore will wait till I propose to marry or resign.

These sordid notions are however rare. That benevolence is the characteristic of officers in India, we may gather from the numerous contributions, which are hourly made for the helpless of every description; but as a fund of this nature must necessarily seek countenance from persons of very different dispositions, it would surely be eligible to enact such wholesome regulations that they who are destitute of humane and charitable principles, may yet be persuaded to part with their money by views of advantage, and such rules the worthy subscribers could no more consider offensive, than good men the laws, as themselves are without the sphere of their application. To be brief, might not the interest be augmented to 18 Rupees per cent? By this rule, those who intend hereafter to subscribe would find it their interest to subscribe immediately, and immediate subscriptions the Institution requires.

As married men, in the treble capacity of selves wives and children, are more likely to benefit from the Fund than bachelors, who can claim support but in propria person a ought not their contributions to be proportionately greater than those of the latter? Greater they unquestionably are, but not proportionately so, they should be at least double: Moreover, married men being encumbered with families, are less able to lay by a few Rupees, which might defray the expences of their wives or children; they will therefore for ever remain claimants on the Fund, whilst Bachelors are excluded from its influence the moment they acquire a certain sum, which too if they are but moderately economical they cannot fail of acquiring.

In the latter part of the 6th Para. we are told that "marriage without consent of Guardians, and previous notice to the Directors or their Agents, is to exclude the party from the benefits of the Fund." What is meant by "the Party"? Surely the Officers who thus marry, do not by that act relinguish their personal claims on the Fund;—this rule must relate solely to the bride, but this is not clearly expressed. By 22 Para. dismission from the Service is in all cases to be considered a forfeiture of all claims on the Fund, and of all subscriptions already paid." Why Sir, does a fund established for the express purpose of succouring the necessitous, withhold its assistance from those who of all men are the most wretched and commiserable? Is it reserved for an institution so peculiarly godlike and benevolent, so emulative of the meek forgiving spirit of Christianity, to abandon the unfortunate, or spurn at the fallen? Can they who refuse to solace and assist the miserable outcast, retain in their hands what is lawfully his? Can the mite, which he so cheerfully contributed to relieve the afflicted, afford him only no comfort in his affliction? Has the Court Martial awarded an inadequate punishment, that his crime is thus recognised at a second tribunal? Having lost his Commission, is the criminal to lose also his claim to compassion? As no one will endeavour to be dismissed, all who unhappily are so should most certainly partake of the benefit of the Fund which they have concurred to establish. There are certain crimes which are crimes only in a Military point of view, such as disrespect, disobedience &c. Now tho' in a Military Court these crimes are justly punishable with dismission, they are not the smallest stigma on the character of the offenders. He has committed a breach of no moral obligation and is therefore by no means a fit object of general unlimited censure. Let at least his own property be returned to him. These few and insignificant blemishes are merely dust in the balance. Let me conclude with offering my sincerest wishes for the success of a plan so admirably calculated to supply the privation and remove the inconvenience inseparably attendant on Europeans in India. We are exiles from our country, our friends and connections; we are sequestered, in a climate inimicalto our constitutions, from every thing dear and desirable: with grateful hearts then let us hail that establishment which ensures a restitution of all which were sacrificed; let blessings be invoked on the benevolent suggestors of this laudable undertaking; let every heart and hand be henceforth devoted to its service and support; let the rich shower down their superfluous wealth on the sick the friendless, and let these latter remembering old age and infirmity secure, ere they come, the needful asylum.

I remain Sir,
Your humble servant
PHILARISTON.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SEROOR.

Mr. Editor.

The honor you have done me, in complying with my wishes, by the insertion of my former letter, induces me once more to trespass upon your indulgence. It proves indeed the high inportance of my subject, when you should think so humble an attempt worthy of your notice; but on such a subject it is impossible for any military man of this Establishment, either to think or speak without rapture or enthusiasm and prehaps, after the experience of the past we cannot reasonably expect its accomplishment, without embodying agreat deal of every mans fervour and cooperation.

But, Sir, if ever there was a period more favorable than another, for the introduction of this long devoutly to be wished for Establishment, it is the present—when the further we advance in the service, the more our prospects forsake us or, at least, become so diminished—as to make the future rather a scene of embarrassment, than of cheerful delight—such indeed are the daily, diminishing prospects of the service, that if any thing can urge us to provide for the season of retirement, perhaps the otherwise inevitable certainty of being *Paupers* all our lives, may enliven the nerve of our exertion, and teach us, ere too late, the necessity of relying upon ourselves, for a certain Relief.

I wish to be understood, as particularly now addressing myself to the subaltern Ranks of the army, where perhaps some strong affections may still remain. One would think however any view of the question scarcely so bad, as their present prospects, and certainly the one likely to be prepared for their acceptance may be presumed will be fully adequate to meet the most sanguine expectation. Such however is our present condition that if something is not adopted for our relief, most true it is we may resign altogether the delightful and animating prospect of ever again returning to our country with the rational means of subsistence.

Have we not now subalterns of 15 years standing in the army, who according to the late average of promotion, will continue so five or six years longer before they obtain their Regimental Rank of captain. Let us, then, for amoment put the question home to ourselves and enquire which of us, except a fortunate few of the 8th Regt. following in rotation these instances are likely to be more fortunate. Perhaps on the contrary we shall find, among the elder Ensigns, cases of still more deplorable promise, and henceforward we may without much despondency expect to see subalterns Brevet captains before they are half up their Regimental Rank of Lieutenant. Against such a forlorn condition the question is, then, whether we will provide or not; whether we will appropriate a small proportion of our pay, that cannot be felt, for our future comfort; whether we prefer taking an almost naked chance of the future, or combining together, to meet a crisis when something more than the bare pay of captain may be demanded, after 22 years subalterns service.

If every one will meet the question upon this footing, the result must be favorable, to the immediate Establishment of this Fund—and still further to facilitate the object, an officer from every Battalion might be selected, to represent at the Committee, in the first instance, and to assist at their deliberations. Such an attention to the interests of the army might indeed be productive of more advantage and success than any other circumstance to be foreseen atpresent. It would conciliate and set at rest much of the difficulty that may be apprehended, in bringing together the reluctant and the diffident.

If therefore it be true, that omitting the question of the Brevet Bank of captain which, in a few years, will take in the major Part of the present subalterns, where on Earth are we look for the means of ever meeting our friends at home, if not to the combination of some great and well conducted Institution of this kind, which may compensate us for the slowness of promotion?

It is not necessary in the present discussion to have recourse to arithmetical deduction, but generally speaking can we believe it possible, that on such an Establishment as this, that a Fund sufficiently large should not be realized and perpetuated, to afford several annuities; besides the relief extended to widows, and the cases of sick officers: but let us for a moment pause, and take a general and cursory estimate of a fund upon the following scale. Imperfect as it may be, it may lead to some thing better;

2	Lieut. Col.	50.	100.
2	Majors	40.	80.
7	Capts.	30.	210.
1	Capt. Lt.	25.	25.
22	Lieuts.	20.	440.
8	Ensigns.	10.	80.
1	Assist Surg.	20.	20.
			955.

A rough Sketch
For one native corps per Month.
9. Regts.
8595.
12. Months.
103140.
Allow. ½ for Engineers Artillery Marine Bat. } 34380.
For Europe Regt. a rough guess 13800. yearly
151320. the produce of one year
2. years
302640.

Add to this the liberality of the Government at Home Then the Interest for 2 years.
To this add a considerable sum to be made up by those who will immediately or in the first instance be entitled to the annuities. Some thing again from their successors, and perhaps, a trifle from theirs.

Upon this scale therefore we may commence at the end of the second year, to launch our vessel upon the ever lasting Ocean, and freight her, with a Cargo, of generals whose veteran cheers shall make the fame of our Institution, "ring from side toside."

Many will think this scheme drawn upon too large a scale, and with too enthusiastic a hand, but if we pursue the enquiry a little further it may befound, after all, still inadequate to compensate for the many years we must wait till it falls to our several fortunes to enjoy it.

We have heard so much of late from one quarter and another, of the necessity of very liberal incomes to enable us to live at all in our mother country, that without depreciating too much the high notions of some, and more moderate tone of others, we may fairly presume to look forward to something more than the bare pay of captain after the expiration of 22 years subaltern service. Unless indeed it may be thought no very serious matter, that any of us may go out of the service less provided for than when we came into it.

I am not one of those who think there is no comfort in life without a great share of the luxuries. A mans happiness depends so much upon his own inclinations and habits, and his scale of income so much upon these again, that nothing can be more idle than the attempt to fix a standard for general guidance. At all events, if the general happiness depend upon the attainment of such extravagant sums, as many of these accounts represent as necessary, then indeed may the subaltern part of this army, take their farewell of the blessings of hope.

But without being foolishly disheartened by

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such fabulous matter, we may think it time, at least, to provide against a negative state of existence, and carrying our pretensions somewhat within a coach and four, and half a dozen of livery servants, it is not absolutely necessary that we should descend to the other extreme, and content ourselves with the back Parlour of some street in St. Giles's—or an upper garret in May fair. Many a truth is spoken in jest, and it would be as well for some of us if there was less in this—But to return.

It may be questioned whether this fund ought to be extended beyond the Lieut. Colonels. Colonels being already handsomely provided for; and certainly, by not doing so, the fund would be more generally beneficial, and embrace those cases which may require assistance.—So if the senior Lt. Colonel chooses to retire on his Lieut. Colonels Pay, with his annuity from the fund, it will be some benefit derived from its Establishment that he has been induced, for this addition to his income, to make promotion in the army.

But Sir,—I must pause here before I intrude upon the province of those labours from which so much is to be expected.

I had indeed prepared a few observations in detail of a plan too original I fear to be introduced here, and at all events, in the present state of the business, would be very premature.

I have but one object in thus intruding myself upon the public notice, which is to touch the nerve of every man's hope, and to excite a general interest towards the establishment of an institution, embracing every thing dear to us, when the season of our retirement may steal upon us, and leave us the wretched inheritance of poverty and discontent.

Here I must take my leave of a most animating subject, resigning as I ought to do, to better hands, the noble foundation of a work—behind which many of us may hope to shelter when the storms and tempests of life set in against us.

But sir, I ought not to forget to make my acknowledgments to you for the honor you have already done me and to solicit the same indulgence towards these observations.

SUBALTERN BACHELOR.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

The projected institution of a Military fund having excited much attention, the following letter, taken from one of the numbers of the Monthly Magazine may not prove uninstructive to some of your readers, as tending to shew the mighty effect which arises from conbining the power of compound interest with the benefit of servivorship.

I am Sir,
Your obedient servant
H. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Every man who has attained the age of forty-five, must frequently have had his sensibility wounded by the effects of increasing age, on the generation which has immediately preceded him. That generation was in maturity, or in the full activity of enterprize, when his faculties began to take cognizance of character, and to acquire the first impressions of society. His most lively affections are therefore associated with the individuals who composed it, among whom were his parents and their personal friends; he therefore sees the havoek made by devouring time, on their energies of body and mind, on their persons, and often on their fortunes, with the tenderest sympathy; and he derives from this experience, a variety of interesting impressions, and many affecting topics for reflection and comparison.

Among these effects of old age, he will be frequently called upon to sympathize with the decaying fortunes and irretrievable difficulties of that generation. He will often meet with individuals, whose elegance and vivacity were, in early life, objects of his admiration; but whose thread-bare cloaths, solemn mien, careworn features, and grey hairs, indicate fallen or falling fortunes. They launched their bark in the voyage of life, within his recollection; and after sailing gaily in the sun-shine of prosperity for many years, have at length suffered the wreck of their hopes, from misplaced confidence, or treacherous shoals and quicksands; or probably from overloading their vessels, it has sprung a leak, and foundered, just as they were approaching the end of a prosperous voyage! Others, perhaps, after suffering from various squalls and tempests, without meeting with any fine weather during a luckless voyage, have found themselves worn out and crazy before they reached their destined haven, and have been compelled to fire continual signals of distress, till every one is weary of lending them assistance.

If in this manner we could fancy that we beheld an ocean of Time, one hundred degrees across, the passage of which constituted the voyage of human life? we should witness the fate of a great fleet of moral barks, in different parts of the voyage, something like the following: Of every thousand of these human prototypes who set sail together, 500 would prove so frail that we should see them founder ere they had reached the first and second degrees of their voyage; and another 300 would be lost from various accidents: before they reached the middle of the ocean! Of the remainiug 200, three-fourths would prove so crazy, that in the next quarter of the voyage they would likewise be swallowed up. The last twenty-five degrees would present, consequently, not above one in twenty of the original fleet; and these in foul condition, water-logged, without pilots, unable to aid each other, and foundering successively from various causes, till, at the eightieth degree, not 30 would be left; at ninety degrees but 3; and only the wreck of 1 would have a chance of reaching the goal at the hundredth degree!

It would be evident that many of the vessels which were performing the last part of this arduous voyage, would stand greatly in need of assistance. At the same time, their contemporary voyagers would be daily falling off round them, so that the farther each advances, the services which he might have expected from the sympathy of old friendships are lost to him by the successive extinction of his friends. The latter part of the voyage therefore would be performed in a dismal solitude, unaided and unregarded, each vessel finding sufficient employment to sustain its own existence.

Such is the true picture of every thousand human beings who set sail from the same port on the ocean of time! And if we suppose a succession of ports at each degree, from which other thousand vessels might sail, each towards corresponding ports, at the distance of a hundred degrees; such a succession of fleets would completely represent the mixture of all the stages of human life, in its contemporaneous existence. Those who had nearly completed their voyage, would encounter new and fresh fleets coming out of port, full of gaiety, joy, and hope; but they would be strangers to each other, and though the experienced voyager might offer his council in regard to the rocks and shoals which had destroyed so many of his own fleet, it is generally disregarded or laughed at by these young voyagers, whose wantonness, or violent passions, occasion them not only to run down each other, but often to treat the signals of distress of old and worn-out voyagers with insult!

This allegory may have served, by its sensible analogy, to illustrate the subject under discussion; but we should now return to our respective circles in society, look around us, and consider what degree of the ocean of time we and our friends are now passing! We ought seriously to examine the state and condition of our vessel, keep it in good repair, avail ourselves of our experience, take warning from the longer experience of others, and do to them as we should wish others to do to us when we are as far advanced in the common voyage of life; and when our vessel, like theirs, will stand in need of help from all who are in good condition, and who have materials to spare, with which to render pleasant the remainder of our voyage.

If all the individuals which compose a generation, had started in their career of existence at the same moment, similar motives and similar experience would actuate the conduct of mankind; but few or none have started in life together. Hence it is that all the passions of our nature, and all the feelings peculiar to every period of life, are constantly in action. Their mixture produces the harmonious whole; but the individuals who make up the aggregate, are necessarily, in the collision of interests, subject to be unequally acted upon, and to suffer in undue proportions. In this conflict, however, those who are passing the period of mature and vigorous life, are able to contend for themselves with the means which nature, education, and fortune have provided them. But it is otherwise with the extremes of life; or with INFANCY and OLD AGE. These are periods of helplessness; and they demand respectively the fostering care of the generation which goes before them, and of that which follows after them.

Happily one of these periods, that of CHILDHOOD, is provided for by a sense of its own kind, created by the occasion which calls for its exertion, essential to the continuity of animated nature, and well known to those who have acquired the relation of PARENT. Such is the provision made by nature for the protection of its offspring. The power of parental affection, is a sufficient security for this extremity of life; but the influence of FILIAL DUTY is not sufficient for the protection of the other. It is sure, that among civilized nations, the duty of children to provide for their decrepid parents is taught as a principle of religion and morality; but that it is not a paramount affection of nature is evident, from the practice of many barbarous tribes in exposing their aged parents to perish, instead of succouring and preserving them; and from the habits of all animals, whose young never recognise their parents after they have ceased to be necessary to them. Again, all the aged have not children on whom to depend, or children competent to support them; and many survive their offspring.

It seems therefore to be an obligation of society at large to make some adequate and convenient provision for the wants of OLDAGE; and this duty appear to be the more imperative and reasonable, because every one desires to arrive at that state; and the service rendered is likely to be felt by every one in his turn.

The effective part of society consists of persons between sixteen and sixty. In this period of life, every man and woman perform for society the part which is measured by their powers; and it signifies little what the nature of that performance has been, provided they have done their best in their station. Persons of sixty have little more to hope for; new exertion are not then to be expected; and if made are generally unavailing. Employment is sought by them in vain! The world at large looks cool upon them; and charity, if met with, is soon wearied or exhausted! Besides, as the persons above that age compose but one-tenth of the whole generation, and have smoothened the path of life for the enjoyment of others, it seems reasonable that they should either be provided for by the labour or means of the community in possession; or that some provision should be engrafted in the very constitutions of society, which should render them independant of extreme labour, and secure them from the consequences of chronic disease and increasing decrepitude.

Do the active generation, for the time being, enjoy abundance in the fruits and produce of the earth, to whom are they indebted, but to the previous generation for their labours of planting, improving, and cultivating?

Do youth enjoy the advantages of extended knowledge, of improvements in arts and sciences, and of public schools, to whom are they indebted for so many advantages, but to the parents of their own generation?

Do men enjoy the benefits of good laws, of trial by jury, and of a representative government securing the blessings of civil liberty, to what are they indebted but to the sacrifices and blood of their forefathers for those establishments, and to the virtue and courage of their immediate predecessors for the transmission to them?

In a word, if the active generation of men enjoy any comforts or blessings superior to what are afforded by a state of nature, are they not indebted for their existence or preservation to the exertions, skill, and sacrifices, of the immediately preceding generation? which generation is represented by all its surviving individuals of a certain age; and these consequently ought to be, in regard to each succeeding age, the objects of public succour and gratitude.

Nor is it a valid objection, to the force of this obligation, that many survivors of each past age have not been benefactors of the human race. Some of them, like the grasshopper in the fable, may have trifled away the harvest-season of life—others may have lost their opportunity of providing for their old age by a life of vice and debauchery—and others, instead of supporting the rights and liberties of their country, may have aided corrupt administrations in undermining them—yet these, from the known effect of moral causes on physical effects, cannot form a large part of the aged; while it would even be better that nine vicious should receive public support, than that one virtuous old man, who had contributed by his labour or ingenuity to improve or maintain the condition of society should perish through want! Besides, the gratitude of each succeeding to each preceding age is not due to mere unity, but to the aggregation; for it is the aggregate labour and virtue of each age, in which every individual has contributed his mite of assistance, that gives effect to the services of the most renowned public benefactors.

All the active population of every country contribute, more or less, in producing the features of their own age; some by contriving, others by labouring, others by auxiliary inventions; some in raising subsistence, and others in teaching good morals, healing the sick, or performing acts of humanity; The obligation of each succeeding age to the preceding age is not therefore confined to individuals whose merits can be specified; but it is an OBLIGATION OF A UNIVERSAL CHARACTER arising from benefits TRANSMITTED, not by any definite number of persons, but by the common exertions of the entire community.

If it be objected that to make a liberal provision for old age would be to lessen the stimulus of youth, and to diminish, in regard to that period, the anxiety which is the foundation of much industry; I admit that the position would have force if it were in the power of man to command fortune, to foresee the consequences of every action, and to become rich simply because wealth is merited. But as no such powers belong to man; and as old age includes perhaps more virtuous poverty than vicious poverty, so the obligation to support all the aged is in no degree diminished. The objection too is unjust, unless the constitutions of society afforded industrious labour a reward sufficient, with which at once to live and lay up a store; but such is the situation of no country, and notoriously not the condition of mere labourers in our own. Besides it is questionable whether the stimulus to industry is not present enjoyment proximately, and a reserve for old age but very remotely. If we scrutinize the motives which actuate men from time to time, it will be found that to become more powerful and wealthy than their neighbours, and to secure themselves in their actual state against the caprice of fortnue and the encroachments of others, are the genuine stimuli of industry; and not the remote contingencies of old age, which they may never live to enjoy, and the provisions for which, if it ever arrive, are included as subordinate objects in their present calculations. It would also be a revolution in the passions of man to suppose that any one would miss a favourable opportunity of aggrandizing himself, or that he would seek with greater caution the indulgencies of opulence, and the means of enriching his family, because a benevolent provision existed for the animal wants of his old age.

Justice and Humanity are consequently in this case in no degree at variance with the rigid principles of sound policy, though the affected wisdom of statesmen often treats society as a mere machine, and its sensitive parts as so many wheels, cogs, and pinions, devoid of the feelings of humanity, and subject only to the general laws of mechanism and gravitation.

Relative to the propriety & justice of making a comfortable provision for the aged, I should therefore hope no reasonable doubt can exist; but it may be supposed that greater difference will arise in regard to the amount and the mode of making and securing the provision. Some may think the parish workhouse sufficient, and that as poverty is the greatest of crimes, or the sign of all crimes, it merits an ignominious exit in the common workhouse. I trust, however that I have placed the claims of age on higher grounds than is implied in any of the existing provisions for it. The best use that could be made of the existing funds, would be in the immediate appropriation of part of them to aid a more liberal system. Thus if of the 12 millions per annum now collected in England and Wales for the poor, FIVE MILLIONS be considered as expended in the present relief of the aged, I would appropriate this FIVE MILLIONS per annum as the *first step* towards the foundation of a better and permanent establishment.

By the London Bills of Mortality it appears that of the 10 millions of people in England and Wales, there are,

510,000	between	60 and 70.
356,000	between	70 and 80.
170,000	between	80 and 100.

If then, in order to make the most of this limited fund, we suppose that two-thirds of the aged have means of providing for themselves, or have children able to maintain them; the cost of annuities increased with age for the other third would be as under:—

170,000	at 12*l*.	£2,080,000
128,000	at 20*l*.	2,560,000
56,000	at 30*l*.	1,680,000
		£6,320,000

which, with the expences of management, would be 6½ millions per annum.

To raise this sum, loans must in the first instance be borrowed on the credit of the 5 millions of poor-rates applicable to this object; an such system of loans, aided by the annual income, would maintain the whole for 60 years, or nearly, and afterwards redeem itself like the public debt. My NEW SYSTEM here suggested for the perpetual accomplishment of this desirable object would then begin to be operative.

I propose that a PERPETUAL TONTINE OR TONTINES, shall be legalized, and engrafted as a feature of society, for the purpose of providing for OLD AGE; and that to these Tontines there shall be paid at the birth of every child, by the parents or the parish, a certain small sum, and if the parents can afford it as many times that sum as they please, for proportional advantages to their children in old age.

Every single pound paid at birth, would, at compound interest, amount at sixty years of age to 1*l* 12*s*.; and as but one in ten would survive, so the share of each would be 18*l*., with which to purchase an annuity at 11 per cent., making upwards of 20*l*. per annum to all survivors, at sixty, for 1*l*. paid at birth!

If, then, none were to receive but those who had not a means of living equal to the proposed annuity, it may be concluded, that not half the aged would have occasion to receive from the public stock; consequently the 20*l*. would become 40*l*.; or allowing for the proposed augmentation at seventy and eighty, and for incidental expences, it would leave a net 30*l*. per annum for all needy survivors at 60.

Thus it appears that ONE POUND,* paid to a common stock at the birth of all children, would yield to one half, or the needy portion of the *survivors*, annuities of 30*l*. at sixty; 40*l*. at seventy; and 50*l*. at eighty years of age.

And the same result would hold, in regard to any number of children; for one hundred, or one hundred thousand; for a parish, a county, or a nation. The increase would also be in proportion to the number of pounds paid; that is, 5*l*. at birth, would produce 15*l*. at sixty; 20*l*. at seventy; and 25*l*. at eighty.

Ought there then to be poor old men or women after a lapse of sixty years, when the operation of the plan proposed will begin to be effective? If there should be, what must they feel in regard to their parents, or the legislature of the time being, who knowing that the payment of a SINGLE POUND at their birth, would have rescued them from indigence, yet omitted to establish societies and pay such pound? *Let me hope then that such societies will forthwith be established every where, and that Acts of Parliament,† general and particular, will be passed to protect and foster them.*

Nor is it ever too late to take advantage of the plan, because 2*l*. within the first year; 3*l*. under five years; or 5*l*. under twenty years, would operate in an equal proportion to 1*l*. at birth.

Such funds might be made still more productive if they were employed in planting trees, and the produce accumulated. A system of planting would also be of great collateral benefit to the country, and enable the fund to begin to pay the annuitants at 50 years; and at 60, 70, and 80 years, to increase them respectively to 40, 50, and 60*l*.; but as the details of planting might be liable to mismanagement the accumulation from interest would perhaps be more simple.

In conclusion it may be observed, that as it is the legitimate object and end of all social arrangements to render justice to the members of the social compact; and as each preceding active generation yields possession of the world to each succeeding active generation, the superannuated survivors of the former have a natural right to indemnity and subsistence from the latter as long as any of its members survive, in return for improvements and preservation; it is therefore the duty of the latter to subsist the former with part of the usufruct as an obligation of right, and not as a concession of benevolence.

It is however more eligible that the subsistence of the surviving members of each preceding generation should arise from funds provided by their parents, particularly as this is practicable by means of PERPETUAL TONTINES; but it is the duty of each active generation to take care that such fund is adequate to its purposes, and whenever it fails to replenish it by suitable contributions; and as no sacrifice is required by one generation in favour of the surviving members of another, which that generation will not itself partake in its turn, so reciprocity of benefits reconciles strict justice between generation and generation, with arrangements that are INDISPENSIBLY NECESSARY to HUMAN HAPPINESS.

By these simple arrangements, combining the powers of compound interest, with the benefit of survivorship and a limitation to poverty, society would lose half its deformity and misery. It would thus present its three great classes fully provied for—the YOUNG by their parents—the MATURE by their labour—and the AGED by means arising out of their personal rights, consequently untainted by the ignominy which attends parochial relief, or the servility which is created by a bitter dependance on public or private charity, however ostentatious or benevolent. COMMON SENSE.

* This proceeds on supposition of 5 percent interest which doubles the principal every 14 years. By planting at 7½ per cent the same results would take place in 40 years; and at 10 per cent, in 30 years. Also at 4 per cent, in 74 years, or by making 36*s*. the original deposit instead of 20*s*. But none of these particular calculations affect the general principle of the plan proposed.

† An Act of Parliament is requisite to guard against the purchase, sale, or alienation of the annuity or its reversion; to authorize checks against impositions; and to render trustees and others responsible; and when obtained, societies on any scale might be established, either public or private, for districts or sects, or friendly associations on any scale.

English Extracts.

COURT AND FASHIONABLES.

An article in the Morning Herald, dated Vienna, Sept. 20, says.—"I have frequently seen the wife of the Ex-Emperor of France. She still continues at Baden. I resided in a hotel immediately opposite to her's, and saw her several times every day. Her object in coming here can hardly have been to take the benefit of the waters; she appears to enjoy the most robust health. She generally rides out in a habit *a l' Anglaise*. Her admiration of the English nation is extreme. I had the honour of being several times saluted by her *en pessente*. I asked what it was that made her so favourable to English manners and English character? The answer I received was, that her admiration was gained by the respect with which the English nation treated her husband; she is still very much attached to him. Her French servants have been replaced by Austrians, but her confidential attendants are still French. Her livery is green, that of Bonaparté, but plain. She is styled the Archduchess by the people, but her immediate servants treat her as Empress, with the title of Majesty. The little Napoleon visits her twice a week; he is a very beautiful boy, and has great talents for his age. I have seen him with her several times on a terrace, pointing out to his notice some English, who happened to be passing by, and apparently explaining something to him with great earnestness. There is no doubt of her having attempted to escape to France when Buonaparté returned from Elba; the relays of horses on the road were ordered in the name of the Duke of Wellington; it was one of her domesties who betrayed her to the police. She is scarcely ever visited by any of the Austrian Royal Family, at least in a public manner. The most violent jealousy is said to prevail between her and the Empress of Austria, who is her step-mother, and now styled Empress and Queen. Talleyrand is said to have visited her when at Vienna, and been received in such a manner as to prevent his repeating his visit. They say, but I suppose it can scarcely be true, that she literally boxed his ears; this, however, was a sort of discipline, to which a Minister of Napoleon could hardly have been a total stranger."

Mr. Incledon is said to be in treaty with the proprietors of the Theatres in America, for a three years engagement, for which he has already been offered a clean 10,000*l*.!!!

It is said that Mr. Whitbread's brewery has been purchased by a gentleman of large fortune, who has lately returned from India.

LITERATURE.

PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE, BY HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS.

This is a very spirited and interesting work.—It commences with the ever-memorable landing of Bonaparte in France, on the 1st of March, 1815, and treats amply of each successive event, during his final overthrow, by the glorious and decisive Battle of Waterloo.—The character of the French nation is drawn with peculiar skill and felicity, and there are some traits recounted of Bonaparte, which mark his character more vividly than the most elaborate treatise could do. Miss Williams appears to have lost every shadow of enthusiasm for Bonaparte, and the fantastic illusion of his greatness and heroism, is as much dispelled from her strong and ardent mind as it has been long since from that of every cool and reasonable one throughout Europe. She now justly and most feelingly animadverts upon the bad spirits still perhaps among us, who were wont to hold up the tyrant as the prefection of human greatness to the astonished parisians, when on their visits to that once proud seat of empire, and represents the astonishment and disgust of the parisians, in a language our insatuated countrymen falsely imagied could not fail of being pleasing to them.—Miss Williams proves most clearly that all the higher and better sort of parisians *were* and *are* decided Royalists, and that disaffection is confined *wholly* to the very lowest of the mob; that Bonaparte is the most obnoxious of villains, and *at terror* alone ever instigated the higher classes to tolerate him. Where indeed exists at present the wretch so obstinate in self conceit, so wilfully blind to the abject degradation of his once delusive idol, as *still* to perceive in him aught of grandeur or of glory! or to imagine a hero's soul enshrined in the coward carcase meanly shrinking from the bayonet's point and throu-

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ding from harm that worthless unspirited lump of clay behind the brave bodies of his nobler soldiers? No! the delusion is dispelled for ever! the flashing meteor of Napoleon's star is set in endless night.

The Authoress appears to have suffered almost as much as the parisians, at the spoliation of the Louvre; but when we remember how long she has resided among them, and been in the constant habit of beholding these divine reliques of unequalled art, we must not wage war with her feelings, which are the result of genuine enthusiasm, but rather place ourselves for a moment in her situation, we must then sympathize with her.

While we turn over the pages before us, for an extract to convey a suitable idea of the work, such a variety of the matter, so many interesting passages strike us, that we know not what to select; we are bewildered in a garden of the choicest flowers, and scarcely can tell to which to give the preference ere another still more beautiful attracts our eye.

This Lady possesses a masculine understanding; she writes upon politics with as much ability as a Statesman, but yet the political state of France is not the leading feature of the present volume; it contains, besides every detail that is interesting and entertaining on the present state of that country, the amusement of its inhabitants—their manners—their way of thinking and speaking on their vanquished state—their natural unconquerable vivacity—their different opinions—in short, every thing calculated to fix serious attention, and yet to amuse. It is interspersed with various lively anecdotes of Buonaparte and others, and the whole is written in that easy natural style that never fails to make the allusion of passing scenes complete to the reader, by bringing them under his eye. We will conclude by subjoining the following extracts from the work. Speaking of the tyrant's entry into Paris, she thus unceremoniously strips him of his illusory greatness:—

"The rapidity of his march appears a prodigy of which history offers no example. The enterprise seems unparalelled in all that is great and daring, and his pacific triumph bears the stamp of the general assent of the nation. Such conclusions would however be most erroneous. There was nothing miraculous in his journey. He was quietly conveyed to Paris in his caleche, drawn by four post horses which he found prepared at every relay, and it required but ordinary courage to advance through a country were all that was hostile to his purpose, was defenceless and unarmed, and all that could have opposed his progress hailed him with acclamations of triumph."—page 56.

"That ex which in this country, has so powerful an influence on the great as well as the little interests of society, had long since declared against him, with the exception of the few Ladies of Napoleon's Court which on account of its military composition, might have been properly called his camp, and a few of the lowest classes of the women of France, were unanimously royalists. Every sentiment of female nature might indeed be naturally supposed to be averse to a system of tyranny and blood; but these feelings belonged not in this instance to vague general opinion. The woman of France had found tyranny brought home to their very bosoms; "its iron hand had entered into their souls;" they had felt it poisoning the sweetness of domestic life, sheding bitterness over all its charms, and blasting all its enjoyments. Who had not wept for a brother, an affianced lover, a husband, or a son? Who had not lamented the years of youth wasted without hope, or those of mature age without consolation? How many Rachaels mourned for their children, and would not be comforted because they were not!—Conscription!—What a terrible word! How little can you feel or comprehend all its meaning—Oh, no! it has drawn no tears from your eyes—it has awakened no anguish in your bosom. They only understand it well whose children have been exposed to its savage grasp!" Page 65.

The simple remark of an honest citizen of the Faubourg St. Antoine, who seeing Buonaparté pass on horse-back after the disaster of Moscow, is worthy of notice—"*Mais*," said he to his neighbour, "*l' Empereur se porte bien—il a bonne mine—pas de tout l' air honteux!*"

In the following passage, the Author again exposes to light the deceptious popularity of the Usurper:—

"Acclamations were at first *purchased* at the rate of five livres a day, but the price was now reduced; no effort of the lungs was paid higher than thirty or forty sous, and the enthusiasm of the populace diminished in proportion to its current value, and even their respect was measured by their salary. An animated discussion between Buonaparté and his Arch-Chancellor happening to pass at the window of his apartment in the Tuilleries, the Emperor, accustomed to ill-treat his Ministers, seized him by the collar. The scene was witnessed by the mob, who related to their fellows the scuffle between *Pere la Violette* and his comrade, in the same manner as they would have recounted one of the battles which takes place for their amusement between the puppetshow actors on the Boulewards'—Page 108.

She here renders the immortal honour due to the English troops:—

"A friend of mine wrote me from the South, Lord Wellington will soon pass near our chatean, but we shall remain in perfect security. All is safe where they appear.' Many of the peasants who had ventured to remain in dwellings had suffered cruelly from the merciless rapine of the French, and were perhaps disposed to exclaim, "Save me from my Friends" They were filled with astonishment when they beheld an armed host, four abreast pause, when about to enter the field of wheat, in crossing the country, and changing their order, proceed in individual files one by one, along the narrow beaten path, cateful to do no injury by treading on the corns and avoid bruising the flowerets of the vally by hostile paces."—P 215.

Speaking of the attack made by the Allies on Paris, she gives a beautiful description—

"I rose immediately. What contrasts the scene presented, and what dissonant sounds struck my ear! The sky was tinged with the first soft colours of the morning, and the hills and gardens covered with the freshest verdure, except where the Butte of Chaumont on the right, and the heights of Montmatre on the left, presented their formidable artillery, which was at the moment pouring forth its horrible contents, while, at intervals of silence, the notes of earliest birds floated along the air, and seemed to reproach mankind for this disturbance of nature."—Page 231.

She thus feelingly exclaims, in reference to the merciless ambition of the Tyrant:—

"Where are the heroes of Marengo! of Austerlitz! of Jena! of Wagram! Alas, they have been swept away in the *pride of their days*, by their merciless leader! Their mothers are childless, and their wives are widows! They have perished on the icy banks of the Borystheness, or fell buried under the snow of the desart. In vain, as they hastened from the conflagrated capital of the northen world, the wounded soldier stretched on the earth, implored the retreating hosts, as they passed by, to aid him in his distress, to stretch out a hand to raise him up. In vain with uplifted eyes did he remind him of the fraternal ties of comrade, so sacred to the soldier's bosom. The frank and open heart was now steeled by its own misery, absorbed by its own danger, hardened into selfishness by intolerable suffering, rendered inexorable by its own desperation! The appeal of the expiring soldier for mercy was heard by his comrade, and he passed sullenly on. No one paused to listen to the last groan of those unhappy youths, of whom many, torn for the first time from home, repeated in dying, the dearest, tenderest of names—the name of mother!"—Page 250.

Speaking of the contemptible cowardice and wretched selfishness of Buonaparté, when preparing for his alight from Malmaison, she tells us.—

"The examples of Cato of Utica, of Hannibal and of so many other illustrious personages, you may believe, glided through his mind. No Buonaparte's thoughts were remote from these heathenish deeds of greatness, his meditations were of a more sober and familiar nature. The preparations with which he was busied at this eventful moment, "big with his fate," were those of Perkal; and perfumery, and his discourse was of the cut, size, and quality of various kinds of shirts, and the quantity of pomatums and perfumes, which he judged necessary for his expedition. The inventory of those objects which he has left behind him, is not the least curious fragment found among the collection of his State papers."—Page 223.

Contemptible wretch! at once mean and ambitious,—cowardly and cruel, blood-thirsty and frivolous. Strange and hideous combination! Could a soul of such qualities ever possess one spark of realgreatness?

He leaves a name at which the world grew pale,
To point a moral, or adorn a tale.

House & Furniture for Buonaparté.

The rumours that Buonaparte had, on the eve of his departure for St. Helena, provided himself and suite with a variety of costly articles of furniture for future use, are totally unfounded. The exile captive sailed from England with few accommodations, either for his voyage or subsequent necessities, beyond those immediately furnished for his passage while on board. The only property of value which he was able to reserve at his departure from France, consisted of the imperial plate and an admirable library. No orders were either applied for or executed at Plymouth when he sailed, as has been erroneously stated, and the trifling purchases made by his suite, were chiefly confined to a few packs of cards and chess-boards, by desire of Madame Bertrand. So completely unprovided was the Ex-Emperor for a long voyage, that when his linen was sent ashore to be washed and made up, he was under the necessity of borrowing from among his suite a few shirts for intermediate use. He had hardly sailed when the attention of Government was drawn to the consideration of his future wants. It was at length specially determined, by the express order of the Prince Regent, that Buonaparte should be furnished in his banishment with every possible gratification and comfort, which the taste and fitness of an ample supply for his domestic economy was calculated to afford. In furtherance of his Royal Highness's command, an order was last month issued by Earl Bathurst, to one of the most tasteful and fastitious artist of the Metropolis. This order comprised every species of furniture, linen, glass-ware, cloths, music, and musical instruments, which Buonaparte and the whole of his suite can possibly want for a period of more than three years. The directions for it were given in the most ample and unrestricted sense; no price in the first instance fixed—no particular quality of article specified: the whole were to be made in a style of pure and simple elegance, with this only reservation, that in no instance should any ornament or initial creep into the decoration, which would be likely to recall to the mind of Buonaparte the former emblematic appendages of his imperial rank. The order was to be completed within six weeks, and by the indefatigable exeritions of four hundred men, it has been finished in the given period, and in great part packed up for immediate conveyance to Plymouth, where a transport is in waiting to receive it. The whole has been executed in British materials; the chairs and tables are, in general, formed of the finest British oak, inlaid with polished brass; the breakfast service is of Wedgewood's most beautiful pale blue composition, with a white cave device in relief, modelled by Flaxman, in the best style; the dinner service is white and gold, the centre of each plate, dish, &c. containing an elegantly executed land cape of British scenery; the glass (and of the finest quality) is plainly but elegantly cut, with a fancy border of stars, supported by fluted pillars; the table cloths, napkins, &e. are of the finest damask; the evening service is white and gold; the imperial plate rendered it unnecessary to furnish him with a service of our own manufacture; but a few dozens of spoons, and other minor articles of that description, to meet the wear and tear of domestic accidents, form a part of the present supply. The cushions and curtains are of light blue silk, with black border, and small black wreaths. Some are of blue, with a rich yellow border. Both the colours and style of this part of the furniture, and indeed, of the whole, are admirably suited to the climate for which they are intended. In Buonaparte's wearing apparel, his favourite colour (dark green) has been preserved—shirts, cravats, pocket-handkerchiefs, boots, shoes, and stocking of every description, are also provided for him. His friends and suite are no less attended to—they are equally to be furnished with suitable equipments. A piano-forte, and some articles of dress, are provided for Madame Bertrand.

To meet the difficulty of procuring for Buonaparte a suitable residence at St. Helena the architect for the Ordnance Department has nearly completed, at Woolwhich, not a wooden house as has been mentioned, but a timber frame work, for a building to be erected on the island, in the cottage style. It will consist of 24 rooms, the general size of each will be about 25 feet by 18; and this architectural skeleton will accompany the furniture already mentioned, so that in a very short space of time a complete residence will be formed for the Ex-Emperor and suite, amply calculated for accommodation ease and elegance. Some ornaments composed of green Anglesey marble, are also in preparation. It is right to add, that that extraordinary man for whom this extensive order is fitting up, has no knowledge whatever of the preparations which are furnishing for him.

THE WORKS OF ART.

When first it was proposed to remove these articles from Italy, the French artists themselves protested against such a measure as sacrilege. They drew up a petition to the Directory—the following is a copy of it:—

PETITION TO THE LEGISLATIVE DIRECTORY.

"Citizens Directors—Love of the Arts, the desire to preserve these *chefs d'œuvres* to the admiration of all people, an interest common to the great family of artists, spead over all points of the globe, are the motives of our present petition.

"We fear that the enthusiasm which impassions us for the works of genius, may mislead with respect to their real interest, even their most ardent friends; and we entreat you to weigh maturely this imposing question, whether it be useful to France, or advantageous to the Arts and Artists in general, to remove from Rome the monuments of antiquity and the *chef d'œuvres* of painting and sculpture, which are contained in the Galleries and Museums of that Capital of the Arts.

"We will not permit ourselves to make any reflections upon the subject already submitted to public opinion by learned discussions. We shall confine ourselves to asking, citizen directors, that before any thing be removed from Rome, a Commission formed by a certain number of artists and men of letters appointed by the National Institute, partly composed of its own Members and partly of persons who do not belong to it, be directed to make you a general Report upon this subject.

"It is after such a Report, in which all considerations will be discussed and weighed with that mass of reflections and of intelligence indispensable to the developement of a subject so great and worthy of you, that you will decide upon the fate of the fine arts in future generations.

"Yes the decree you will issue will no doubt fix their fate for ever! and it is thus that to form the crowns destined for our triumphant legions you will unite the laurel of Apollo to the palm of Victory, and to the branches of the Tree of Peace."

(Signed by the principal Artists)

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

"Paris, Sept. 23.

"My Lord,—There has been a good deal of discussion lately respecting the measures I have been obliged to adopt, in order to obtain for the King of the Netherlands his Paintings and other things out of the Museum, and as these reports may reach the ears of the Prince Regent, I communicate to you the following account of the whole affair, for his Royal Highness's information:—

"Shortly after the arrival of the Sovereigns at Paris, the Minister of the King of the Netherlands demanded the Pictures, &c. &c. belonging to his Sovereign, as did the Ministers of the other Sovereigns, and as I was informed, could not obtain a satisfactory answer from the French Government. After several conversations with me upon the subject, he sent to your Lordship an official note, which was laid before the Ministers of the Allied Powers, assembled at a conference upon which the business was several times taken into consideration, in order to discover a means of doing justice to the claimants of the objects of Art in the Museum, without hurting the feelings of the King of France.

"In the mean time the Prussians had obtained from His Majesty, not only all the pictures belonging to Prussia Proper, but also those belonging to the Prussian territory on the left bank of the Rhine, and all those that were the property of his Prussian Majesty; the affair now became urgent, and your Lordship wrote a note of the ——, in which the matter was fully treated.

"The Minister of the King of the Netherlands still having no satisfactory answer from the French Government, applied to me as Commander in Chief of the army of the King of the Netherlands, and asked whether I had any objection to employing his Majesty's troops to obtain possession of what was indubitably his Majesty's property. I laid this question also before the Ministers of the Allied Monarchs; and as no objection was found, I thought it my duty to take the necessary steps to obtain what was his right.

"I spoke in consequence to Prince Talleyrand, upon this subject, communicated to him what had passed at the conference, and the reason I had for thinking that the King of the Netherlands had a right to the paintings, and requested him to lay the matter before the King, and to beg his Majesty, to do me the favour to determine the manner in which I might obtain the object of the King of the Netherlands in a way the least offensive to his Majesty.

"Prince Talleyrand promised me an answer by the next evening, but as I did not receive it, I repaired to him in the night, had a second conference with him, in which he gave me to understand that the King would give no orders upon the subject, that I might do as I thought proper and negociate with Mr. Denon, the Director of the Museum.

"In the morning I sent my Aid-de-Camp Lieut.-Colonel Freemantle, to Mr. Denon, who told him that he had no orders to give up any paintings out of the Gallery, and that he should suffer none to be taken away but by force.

"I then sent Colonel Freemantle to Prince Talleyrand to acquant him with this answer, and to inform him that the troops would go the next morning, at 12 o'clock, to take possession of the paintings belonging to the King of the Netherlands, and to declare, that if any thing unpleasant should arise from this measure, the King's Ministers, and not I, were answerable for it. Colonel Freemantle likewise informed Mr. Denon of the measure that was to be taken.

"It was however not necessary to send any troops, because a Prussian guard constantly occupied the gallery, and the pictures were taken away without any assistance being required from any of the troops under my command, except a few who assisted as labourers in the taking down and packing up. It has been alleged, that my having been the instrument of carrying away from the gallery the pictures of the King of the Netherlands, I had been guilty of a breach of a treaty which I had myself made; and as there is no mention made of the Museum in the Treaty of the 23th of March, and as it seems now the Treaty spoken of is the Military Convention of Paris, it is necessary to shew how this Convention is connected with the Museum,

"It is not now necessary to discuss the question whether the Allies were or not at war with France; there is no doubt that their armies entered Paris under a Military Convention concluded with an officer of the Government, the Prefect of the Department of the Seine, and an Officer of the Army, who represented both authorities at that moment present at Paris, and empowered by these authorities to negociate and conclude for them.

"The article of the Convention which is alleged to have been broken, is the 11th, which relates to the public property. I positively deny that this article has any reference whatever to the Gallery of paintings.

"The French Commissioners introduced in the original project an article to provide for the security of this species of property; but Prince Blucher could not consent, saying that there were in the Gallery Paintings which had been taken from Prussia, and which Louis XVIII. had promised to restore; which, however, had never been done. I repeated this circumstance to the French Commissioners, and they proposed to accept the article, with the exception of the Prussian pictures, and to this proposal I answered, that I was there as the Representative of the other nations in Europe, and that I must claim for other nations, all that was conceded to the Prussians. I added, that I had no instructions concerning the Museum, nor any grounds to form an opinion how the Sovereigns would act; that they would certainly urge that the King should fulfil his obligations, and that I advised the omission of the article entirely, and the reserving this affair for the decision of the Sovereigns when they should arrive.

"Thus stands the affair of the Museum in reference to the Treaty. The Convention of Paris is silent upon it, and a negociation took place, which left the business to the decision of the Sovereigns.

"Supposing that the silence of the Treaty of Paris of May, 1814, respecting the Museum, had given the French Government an indisputable claim to the pieces contained in it, it cannot be denied that this claim was annihilated by this negociation.

"Those who negociated for the French Government judged that the victorious armies had a right to take the Works of Art from the Museum, and they, therefore, endeavoured to save them by introducing an article into the Military Convention. This article was rejected, and the claim of the Allies greatly advanced by the negociation on their side, and this was the reason that the article was rejected. Not only then was the possession of them not guaranteed by the Military Convention, but the above mentioned negociation tended the more to weaken the right of the French Government to the possession, which was founded on the silence of the Treaty of Paris, of May, 1814.

"The Allies having the contents of the Museum justly in their power, cannot do otherwise than restore them to those from whom they had been taken away, contrary to the usage of civilized warfare, during the dreadful period of the French Revolution and the tyranny of Buonaparté.

"The conduct of the Allies with respect to the Museum at the time of the Treaty of Paris may be ascribed to their desire to conciliate the French army, and to confirm the reconciliation with Europe to which the army seemed at that time to be disposed.

"But the circumstances are now entirely different; the army disappointed the just expectations of the world, and embraced the first opportunity of rebelling against their Sovereign, & of serving the general enemy of humanity, with a view to the renewal of the frightful times that were passed, and of the scenes of pillage against which the world has made so many gigantic efforts.

"This army having been defeated by the armies of Europe, it is dissolved by the united Council of the Sovereigns, and there can be no reason why the Powers of Europe should do wrong to their own subjects, in order to again conciliate this army; indeed it never appeared to me to be necessary that the Allied Sovereigns should neglect this opportunity to do justice and favour to their own subjects, in order to please the French Nation. The feeling of the French people upon this subject can be no other than national vanity.

"They would desire to retain these Works of Art, not because Paris is the properest place for them to be preserved in (for all Artists and Connoisseurs who have written on the subject agree that they ought to be sent back to the places where they originally were) but because they have been acquired by conquests of which they are the trophies.

"The same feeling that makes the people of France wish to keep the pictures and statues of other nations, must naturally make other nations wish now that victory is on their side, to restore those articles to the lawful owners; and the Allied Sovereigns must feel a desire to promote this object.

"It is besides to be wished, as well for the happiness of France as of the world, that if the French people are not already convinced that Europe is too strong for them, they may be made to feel that however extensive for a time their temporary and partial advantages over one or more of the powers of Europe may be, the day of retribution must at length come. In my opinion it would not only be unjust in the Sovereign to gratify the French people, but the sacrifices [illegible] would make would be impolitic, as it would deprive [illegible] of the opportunity of giving the French a gre[illegible]son.

"I am, my [illegible]

"[illegible]

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